SUNDAY, AUGUST 8, 1880.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the seek ending Aug. 7, 1880, was: 129.062 Weekly... 125.458 Thursday 126.627 Friday... 124.779 Saturday.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Total for the week

THE WEEKLY SUN will be found a useful form of the National Government. Throughout the Pres Mential canvass of 1880 The Sux will give its readers a can be cured only by a change of the party in power, it will support for President and Vice President, Hancock and Esquisu, the nominees of the National Republica Democracy. It will also support such candidates in th Congress districts as may give the best promise of keep ing the National Legislature out of the grip of fraud, bri ery, and corruption, and in the control of common sense

To all those who armpathize with our purpose, we com mend the circulation of THE WEERLY SCS. In order that they may most efficiently cooperate with us, we will send THE WEEKLY SUR to clubs, or single subseribers, post paid, for twenty-five conts till the Presidential election.

Beim clubs in every school district. Five dollars will pay for twenty subscriptions for the

THE SUN, New York City.

Gen. Garfield's Credit Mobilier Record From his Own Steam Testinony before the Poland Committee Jan. 14, 1873.

I never owned, received, or agreed to receive way stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pariste Railroad teer any dividends or profits artising from either of them.

From Judge Poland's Report, Feb. 18, 1873—Gardeld's Testiones

The facts in recard to Mr. Gardeld, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten chares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the mms. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent dividend

in bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent, and also received the maty per cent cash dividend, which Sugether with the price of the stock and interest, left balance of \$329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Garfield ther smilerated this sum was the balance of dividends after praying for From the New York Times, Feb. 19, 1873. Mesers. Kelley and Garneld present a most distressin

Sgure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair to complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of

From the New York Times, Pts. 20, 1873. The character of the Credit Mobilier was no secret

The source of its profits was very well known at the time Congressmen bought it. Though Oakes Ames may have succeeded in concealing his own motive, which was to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance of the stock was not on that account innocent. The dishonor of the act as a participation in an obvious fraud, still remains.

Some of them have indulged in testimony with refer ence to the matter which has been contradicted. The But untrue testimony given under eath is morally, if not legally. It is the clear duty of Congress to visit with punish

ment all who took Credit Mobilier stock from Cakes

From the New York Prilems, Feb. 19, 1973. James A. Garfield of Ohio had ton shares; never paid a Sollar; received \$329, which, after the investigation be gan, he was anxious to have considered as a loan from Mr. Oakes Ames to himself.

Well, the wickedness of all of it is that these men be trayed the trust of the people, deceived their consults ants, and by evasions and fairshoods confessed the trans netion to be discremental

From the New York Tribune, Fid. 26, 1873. Mr. Ames establishes very clearly the point that he was est alone in this offence. If he is to be expelled for bribery the man who were brilled should go with him

How Will the Election Go ?- What It All Depends On.

The Republican plan of conducting the campaign is now fully developed. The whole stress of the contest is placed upon the issues of the civil war. Gen. GARFIELD himself sums it all up in a sentence. "All we mean to do," he says, "is to stand sacred guard by the truths for which we lought."

The result of the election, it seems to us depends wholly upon the extent to which the Republican speakers and writers can make the people believe that the safety of the principles established by the war requires the continuance of the Republican party in power. If they can make this generally believed, Gen. GARFIELD, in spite of his spotted personal record, will be elected.

A large number of business men, who have been accustomed to voting the Republican ticket, are of opinion that the Republicans have been continuously in power long enough, and would like to vote for HANCOCK; but they will not vote for him if they think he will open the way to the Treasury for rebel war claims.

In this respect Mr. TILDEN, through his bold and decisive letter on the subject, was very strong. But for that letter we think he would not have been elected.

Hancock to Sherman.

Gen. HANCOCK'S letter to Gen. SHERMAN is a very timely and a very valuable document. It sets at rest forever all questions of Gen. HANCOCK's civil acumen, and it puts to open shame the reckless partisans who, unable to deny the power and the value of the orders and lotters promulgated by him in Louisiana, attributed their authorship to some one else. But there is no such refuge for his detractors in this case. The SHEB-MAN letter was manifestly thrown off in the freedom and ease of confidential private correspondence, and it is all the more interesting and important because it is a complete but unstudied transcript of his mind

at the time it was written. The views concerning the relations of the civil and military authorities in times of public peril and disturbance, which he lays down and elaborates with a running pen in mere private discussion, would do no discredit to the most learned publicist. With a steady hand he draws the delicate lines of distinction; and his statements of legal and constitutional principles are as clear as the clearest judicial deliverance. It is great misfortune that the two letters of Gen. SHERMAN to which this is the reply were not published along with it. It would be interesting to compare the opinions of these officers of the highest rank and distinction in the service, upon questions of such vital moment to the peace, order, and

liberties of the country. Gen. HANCOCK did not approve the milltary proceedings of Gen. Ruger in South Carolina, where, it will be remembered, an army officer was stationed at the doors of the Capitol to pass upon the credentials of members of the Legislature, and otherwise to assist with unlawful force the carpet-bag usurpation in resisting the will of the people legally expressed at the polls. We quote his language:

"If Gen Ruges had telegraphed to me, or asked for would have advised him not under any circumstances to allow himself or his troops to determine who were the lawful members of a State Legislature. I could

special message of the President in the case of Louisiana some time before. But in South Carolina he had the question settled by a decision of the Supreme Court of the State—the highest tribunst which had acted on the question—so that his line of duty scened even to be clearer than in the action of the Lemisiana case. If the Federal court had interfered and overrised the decision or the State court there might have been a doubt cer-tainly, but the Federal court only interfered to compilcate, not to decide or overrule. "Anyhow, it is no business of the army to enter upor

such questions, and even if it might be so, in any event, it the civil authority is supreme, as the Constitution declares it to be, the South Carolina case was one in which the army had a plain duty." But in the following paragraph Gen. Han-

cock makes a still more important statement of opinion:

"As I have been writing thus freely to you, I may still further unbosom my scirby stating that I have not thought it lawful or wise to use Federal troops in such matters as have transpired east of the Mississippi within the last few months, save so far as they may be brought into action under the article of the Constitution which con-templates meeting armed resistance or invasion of a State more powerful than the State authorities can subdue by the ordinary processes, and then only when re-quested by the Legislature, or, it is could not be convened in session, by the Governor, and when the Procedent of the United States intervenes in that manner it is a state of war, not peace. The army is laboring under disad-vantages and has been used unlawfully at times in the adgment of the people in mine, certainly), and we have lost a great deal of the kindly feeling which the com munity at large once felt for us."

This was written a year before the labor riots of 1877, when from one end of the country to the other there went up from Republican newspapers and leaders a cry for a large standing army, to be used at will against the people. The then President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company elaborated the demand of his sort in a labored article in the North American Review. A strong government," said all these voices in concert, is needed for the protection of property; in other words, for the support of the few. The President must have nower to introduce the army into the States without reference to the local authorities or their certificates concerning the character of the disturbance. Such a change in our polity would of course be radical, and entirely subvert the system of the Constitution. Yet R. B. HAYES could hardly be persuaded to wait for the calls of the Governors in 1877. Col. Scott, and many others situated like blm, insisted that he should not do so, and that a Constitution which imposed such restraints upon the use of the public force was better broken than observed. Had any such scruples, any such regard for the fundamental law, ever hampered any recent Administration in its dealings with the Southern States? Such is the weight of precedent that the North ern States at that time were very nearly involved in the calamity which, with the consent of some of their people, had lately been visited upon the Southern States. But, fortunately, the advocates of "strong government" who recently made their great struggle at Chicago for a system in the exclusive interest of the few, although much encouraged by the success of the Great Fraud, were then held in check by Democratic congress and the people, who still had votes which might be deposited without fear of the comparatively small army at the disposal of the Fraudulent Administration. But, as is shown by this extract, Gen. Hancock sees small necessity for the use of an army in the affairs of a free people and of free States. Even when it is called into action by constitutional prosesses by local Governors and Legislatures representing the political society immediately concerned, the state of things thus produced is not peace, but war, civil war, the last calamity that can befall a nation. It is not strange that an officer holding such views should be unable to foresee any

proper use for the army in the conduct of the electoral count of 1877. The constitutional machinery to ascertain and count the vote was, he said, provided in the two Houses of Congress, and in case of no choice by the Electoral Colleges, the House would give us a President and the Senate a Vice-President. But his superiors thought otherwise, and troops were openly assembled at Washington to overawe the Congress while a fraudulent result was secured by the intervention of a strange tribunal, unknown to he Constitution and acting in flagrant dis-

regard of both its letter and its spirit. This letter of Gen. HANCOCK's is a revelation of himself as welcome and as interest ing as it is complete.

Original Work at Harvard.

The agitation in England regarding the endowment of research as distinguished from the purely academic function of instruction, has scarcely extended to this country, and most of our college professors are too much occupied with tutorial duties to pursue original investigations. Much more is done in the latter way, however, than is supposed, especially in our oldest and richest institutions. How large an amount of work the Harvard Professors for example, contrive to accomplish outside of the class room has lately been pointed out in the Popular Science Monthly by Mr. J. R W. HITCHCOCK, who visited Cambridge with a view of measuring the productive activity of the university.

Theoretically, the scope and aim of unimers are busied in measuring the light of versities are educational, not philosophical: that is to say, their office, in the eyes of their founders, is not to encourage the creation of new knowledge, but simply to promote the transmission and assimilation of existing stores. As a matter of fact, however, the dignity and influence of particular institutions have been proportioned less to their efficiency in instruction than to their reputation for original achievements n the domain of thought. Throughout the Middle Ages, indeed, it was the presence of this or that great master of theological or metaphysical speculation which forthwith attracted a concourse of students, and conferrred a transient preëminence on Paris, Bologna, Oxford, or Wittenberg. This had come to be so well understood when the University of Leyden was established toward the close of the sixteenth century that the foremost thinkers and writers of Europe were tempted thither by the promise, not only of a handsome stipend, but of relative immunity from aca demic drudgery. So, too, the fellowships of Oxford and Cambridge, though too often wasted, as a Parliamentary commission has conclusively shown, were yet turned now and then, even under the old system, to fruitful account. What, for instance, in their practical outcome, were Dr. Whewell's headship of Trinity, Cambridge, and MAX MULLER's fellowship at All Souls' Oxford, but endowments of research? As to the German universities, we have lately had occasion to note the loud complaints now made that at the rival institutions the business of instruction is more and more neglected for the work of independent inquiry by which a professor seeks to make himself a

name. Thus we see that there has always

been a tendency to diverge from the strictly

educational intent of universities, and to ac-

cept Mill's definition of the capital end for

which an endowed academy ought to exist,

viz., to keep alive philosophy. MILL's idea

was that each professor should be allowed

one year in three for original research, but

perhaps the same object might be gained by

to leave to each instructor half of the available hours in every day for independent study. We infer that such a state of things, or at least an approximation to it, must exist at Harvard, from the really surprising amount of work now performed by its instructors in almost every field of discovery and thought.

In the province of erudition, scholarship. and the higher forms of literary criticism, we have to thank men engaged in the work of teaching at Harvard for some achievements that reflect credit upon our country. Prof. W. W. GOODWIN, for instance, besides writing several articles on Attic law and Athenian antiquities for the new edition of LIDDELL and Scorr's Lexicon, has been recently preparing a new edition of his Greek grammar, a text book, by the way, which has been reprinted in England, and which, like the same author's " Moods and Tenses," is not a little prized at Oxford. As an accompaniment to Goodwin's grammar, Prof. J. W. WHITE is thoroughly revising the 'First Greek Lessons," and, with a view to promote the ability to read Greek readily at

sight, he is also compiling a word book based on Currius's Etymology. So, too, Prof. LANE, in order to furnish men fitting for college with appliances adjusted to the progress of comparative philology, is preparing a Latin grammar which will be based on new and scientific principles. In the Divinity School, Prof. ABBOT is a member of the American committee which assists the English Commission for revising the translation of the Bible, and he has lately published a series of articles on the "Authorship of the Fourth Gospel." Again, Prof. GREENOUGH is at work on an edition of Virgil, and Mr. ALLEN is engaged upon a book of "Latin Composition." In the department of modern languages, Prof. Cook is editing and preparing articles for a French and English exicon, to be published by HACHETTE & Co., Paris, and Mr. Sheldon has recently completed a German grammar. A work, however, to which we shall most eagerly look forward, in view of the author's remarkable acquaintance with early English literature. is one that is employing the leisure of Prof. CHILDS, a book of English and Scotch ballads with their derivations and variations. We observe further that Prof. Bowen is on the point of bringing out a new edition of his political economy, and that Prof. JAMES, whose writings in the current reviews and philosophical journals have attracted much attention, has undertaken a work on psychology for the series of American science text books. We may add that Prof. Norron, the head of the fine arts department, will publish in a few months a book entitled "Historical Studies of Church Building in the Middle Ages." At the time of Mr. HITCHCOCK'S visit the professor of music, Mr. PAINE, was writing the "Spring Symphony" which has since been produced in Cambridge and Boston. Among the best known works that this gentleman has found time, amid the exacting duties of his post, to compose of late years, are his oratorio, 'St. Peter," the overture to "As You Like It," brought out by THOMAS, the "Centen-

If now we turn to the field of pure and applied science, we encounter still more substantial vouchers of independent research. The labors of Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE are too various to be catalogued, but we are told that in addition to his mathematical, physcal, and astronomical investigations, he has entered the arena of philosophy in his recent lectures on the connection between religion and science. He is also the author of eight "Propositions in Cosmical Physics" set forth in the last publication of the Amercan Academy of Arts and Sciences, some of which are distinctly at variance with received opinions. His son, Prof. J. M. Peirck, has lately published a set of mathematical tables, in which the part relating to "hyperbolic functions" is entirely original. Other work in this department is represented by Prof. BYERLY's "Differential Calculus," and Mr. Wheeler's "Elementary Plane and Spherical Trigonometry." At the observatory the great equatorial of fifteen inches aperture, and the meridian circle, whose telescope has an aperture of eight inches, have been kept actively in use for the last three years. The former instrument is devoted almost wholly to photometric work, the problem being to determine the brightness of all the heavenly bodies, so that all may be compared with a single standard. A series of measurements of all the planetary nebulæ has also been undertaken. This work, with the great equatorial, has necessitated the invention, by Prof. Pickering and his assistants, of a number of new photometric instruments. On the other hand, Prof. Rogers has, for nearly eight years, been employed in one of the largest astrocomical enterprises ever projected in this country, namely, the observation (now, we are told, completed) with the meridian circle, of the zone of eight thousand stars, ying between fifty and fifty-five degrees north, this undertaking being the share of this observatory in the determination of the position of the stars of the northern hemisphere. At present the Cambridge astrono-

nial Hymn," and a symphony in C minor.

all the stars visible to the naked eye in the latitude of their station. Mr. HITCHCOCK tells us a good deal about the chemical researches prosecuted in the laboratories of Prof. Cook and his colleagues. It appears than since the "Organic Laboratory" was established five years ago, Profs. HILL and Jackson have published twenty-five papers giving the results of their work, and have discovered one hundred new compounds. In botany Prof. GRAY is devoting as much leisure as he can command to the completion of his great work on the "Flora of North America," in which he is assisted by Mr. WATSON, who is now engaged in classifying the flora of California. Dr. GRAY's contributions to the Academy of Arts and Sciences are now nunerous and important, and the valuable series of botanical text books edited by him will shortly, it is said, be finished. On the other hand, Prof. FARLOW's work is interesting on account of its practical applications, having lately been directed to the diseases of plants, and especially to an investigation of the aign producing disagreeable tastes and smells in water. Meanwhile Prof. Wolcorr Gibbs is carrying on researches on complex inorganic acids, and Profs. Lover-ING and TROWBRIDGE are conducting purely physical investigations.

No survey of the intellectual activity of Harvard University would be at all complete without a glance at the vigorous and fruitful labors prosecuted in all of the affiliated schools. In the Law School, for instance, Prof. LANGDELL has lately printed a "Summary of Equity Pleading," a new edition of " Cases on Contracts," and a book on the " Law of Sales." Prof. AMES, we are informed, has under preparation a volume entitled "Bills and Notes," and Prof. THAYER is engaged upon a book on "Evidence." At the medical school a large amount of original investigation is pursued in the physiological and chemical laboratories. For the former a number of new forms of apparatus have been devised by so largely increasing the tutorial corps as | Prof. Bowditon and his assistants. In the

school of agriculture known as the "Bussey Institution," the labors of the Professors are said to have always been more in the line of research than of instruction, and among the important papers lately published by them may be mentioned discussions of "The Potato Rot," of the "Black Knot" in plum and cherry trees, a comparison of the various fodders, and of the relative merits of different fertilizers. We may note finally that the staff of specialists at the Museum of Comparative Zoology is almost entirely occupied in the classification and arrangement of different collections and the publication of the results of

their researches. It must be manifest, we think, even from hasty and partial glimpse of the observations made by Mr. HITCHCOCK, that the amount of original work performed at Harvard is not only very considerable, but that, in view of the conditions under which much of it is done, it must be pronounced extremely creditable. No better argument could be furnished for the adequate endowment of research at a given university than such demonstration that strengous and fruitful labors are undertaken from a disinterested love of knowledge amid the harassing and exhausting toils of professional routine.

Capt. Riley's Case.

It can hardly be claimed, even by his most admiring friends, that Capt. THOMAS F. RILEY, late of the Twenty-first Infantry, is the kind of officer of whom there are too few

in the service. A short time since Capt. RILEY was tried by court martial at Vancouver Barracks The charges were five in number, and ranged from drunkenness on duty to mutiny. The evidence showed, according to the findings of the court, that while on guard duty as officer of the day, at Fort Klamath. Oregon, Capt. RILEY "did become so drunk as to be unable to perform his duty, and so violent as to necessitate his confinement under a guard:" and further, that he did while in that condition, "yell, roll, and wallow, and did swear, cry, and give forth, in an exceedingly loud tone of voice, profane, insulting, and vulgar utterances, in the presence of enlisted men and officers, to the scandal and disgrace of the service." This performance was about half an hour before midnight of the first of February, 1880.

Drunkenness on duty was not the only offence that Capt. RILEY was guilty of on that memorable night. The court found him guilty of these specifications also:

"In this: That he did repeatedly apply abusive and opprobrious spithets to his commanding officer, Capt. STRPHEN G. WHIPPLE, First Cavairy, and did slso say, repeatedly, 'You are only a Captain, --- you, same a am, and you can't put me in arrest, nor no other valry — - - or words to that effect.
'In this: That he did, while in custody of his com

manding officer, Capt STEPHEN G. WHIPPLE, First Caval ry, who was assisted by Lieut, J. W. Duncan, Twenty first Infantry. Post Adjutant, call out in a loud tone voice, 'Men of F Company, my company, come to the rescue of your Captain. We can whip the cavalry -- - repeating the same in similar words and phrases many times, attempting thereby to cause his company to mutiny and release him from his lawful custodians, and by his yells causing many of the enlisted men to turn out of their beds."

Finally, it appeared on the trial that Capt. RILEY had pledged his honor as an officer and gentleman, by a written promise, to the department commander, "to abstain from the use of all spirituous, vine, or malt liquors," unless prescribed as medicine by a physician, and that he "did, in violation of said pledge, become drunk," to the scandal and disgrace of the service.

The sentence of the court was that Capt. RILEY should be dismissed from the service of the United States, and dismissed he was Considering the penalties visited upon enlisted men for drunkenness while on guard duty, for disrespect to superior officers, and for attempts to excite a mutiny, the sentence of Capt. RILEY will hardly be considered to severe. We hear much of strenuous efforts made of late years to weed the army of unworthy officers; no doubt such efforts have been and are still put forth; but the service is a long time in weeding.

Mangam and Haigh-Why the Differ-

DARIUS R. MANGAM was the President of the National Trust Company. That institution failed, and MANGAM was indicted for perjury in having sworn to a false statement of the condition of the company in the annual return required by law to the Banking Department. The prosecution of Mangam was postponed in consideration of the aid he promised to afford the receiver in winding up the affairs of the mismanaged institution. On Friday a nolle prosequi was entered in his case, and he goes free.

J. LLOYD HAIGH some time since committed heavy forgeries which caused the failure of the Grocers' Bank. He has since devoted himself sedulously to untangling and explaining his complicated affairs for the benefit of his creditors. On Friday he walked into court, and received sentence of four years at hard labor in the State prison.

There were probably sufficient reasons. not apparent on the surface, for the difference in the treatment of the two men. Otherwise it would not have been sanctioned by so faithful a prosecuting officer as District Attorney PHELPS.

The report that LEO XIII, has decided to convene an Ecumenical Council at Florence or Trent this fall seems to have had an agitating effect on the nerves of some of the French radicals. One of these calls attention in his newspaper to the fact that it is the right of the Government, under the Concordat, to refuse the French Bishops permission to absent themseives from their dioceses.

Yesterday at noon Dr. TANNER triumphantly ended his forty days' and forty nights' fast by devouring's peach, and following it up with milk and meion. Probably no meal ever taken was better entitled to the name of breakfast. Of course it has been evident for some days that the Minneapolis starver would finish his task, but the actual result will be widely welcomed. Eating is a touch of nature that makes the whole world kin, and it must be owned that TANNER's fast has been the topic of the summer, talked of alike in high and in humble places, and entirely distancing the heat and the mosquitoes as the refrain at the watering places.

We know from the descriptions handed down what the primitive Methodist camp meeting was like-the circle of lowly tents and extemporized buts; the rough preaching platform; the homespun preacher, making up in piety and vociferousness for his innocence of book learning;" the homespun congregation, volleying with Amens and Glorys at every telling point in his exhortation; the mourners, weeping, groaning sloud, not infrequently writhing about over the ground with hysterica contertions, or lying prone and rigid in trance. Fancy one of the old-fashioned Kentucky Methodists to whom these sights and sounds were familiar, who would as soon have stolen a gold watch as worn one, and who saw in the most modest bit of finery a mark of the Beastfancy a Methodist of this now almost obsolete type brought back to life; set down in the mide of the watering place bustle and gayety of Cottage City, taken into the elegant cottages, introduced to their fashionably dressed inmates

Then fanoy him whisked away to Chautauqua set down there at the moment when the Rev. Prof. Holican, with the aid of the our-hydre-

that this is a camp meeting!

gen light and the projecting microscope, is developing his views on motion and life; and told that this, too, is a camp meeting! Imagine the neredulity in that disembodied Methodist's

Why does not some painstaking and philosophical person give us an exhaustive monograph on the evolution of the modern camp

The Count DE CHAMBORD plays the rôle o King de jure much more suavely and gravely han many claimants to thrones who are now floating about in various parts of Europe. He signifies his royal gratitude for the congratula ions of his faithful subjects on St. Henry's Day, and expresses unshakable faith in reparative future. That would be a very harsh criticism which should pronounce King HENRY . a seriously disturbing influence just now in French politics. And yet his day may come.

The great red spot that made its appearance on the disk of Jupiter in the fall of 1878 is yet visible. It is a puzzle to the astronomers Its color makes it conspicuous against the white background of the disk, and as Jupiter is rapidly approaching his perihelion, it may be expected to increase in interest. In October Jupiter will be more brilliant than at any time for a dozen years past, and from this time forth he will have to face such a battery of telescopes as probably was never before turned upon him from our planet.

Pleasance is a name of cheerful sound; ngle, as denoting the fire or fireplace, suggests domestic virtues; but PLEASANCE INGLE is the appellation of the Guy's Hospital nurse who dragged a consumptive patient to a bath tub full of cold water and plunged ber in, as a punishment for giving some extra trouble. Now that the victim is dead, she is likely to give still more extra trouble to PLEASANCE INGLE; it appears, meanwhile, that famous London hospitals are sometimes the scene of barbarous cruelties as well as less famous American hos pitals.

Two regattas in northern latitudes were set down for about the same time-one at Toronto, Canada, for Wednesday and Thursday of this week, and the other in Maine, for Thursday. The Maine regatts secured the presence of some noted Eastern oarsmen, including Hosmen, Lee, HOLMES, and MURPHY, one of whom was also entered for Toronto, and several Massachusetts four-oared crews. The Michiganders did no turn out in expected force at Toronto, but the meeting there was considered successful.

It is a very fortunate circumstance for the writer of the following able editorial in yesterday's Tribune.

"The boss boom of the year has started with Gazzinia

that Horace Greekey is dead.

The sympathetic persons who sent in melons and other fruits for the delectation of Dr. Tanner's palate, after his fast should be over, will doubtless be glad to learn that the olicemen, physicians, and watchers enjoyed

The color line was disastrously drawn in the Indian Territory the other day when two COBB and COWAN, killing COBB and wounding Cowan. The Creek Indians wisely conclude to give up the negroes for trial and punishment.

In the midst of their rashness, the two royagers of the dory Little Western show one gleam of sense. They intend to return to

THE CHANGED REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN

The New Challenge They Have New Put From the Herald.

It is less than two years since Gen. Garfield in the floor of Congress, painted the following patri ketch for the conduct of the Presidential campaign o

"The man who attempts to get up a political excitement in this country on the old sectional issues will find himself without a party and without support. The man who wants to serve his country must put himself in the line of its leading thought, and that is the restoration of business, trade, commerce, industry, sound political economy, hard money, and honest payment of all obligations."

Circumstances unexpected by the artist put him into ontion two months ago, by his sudden nomination as Presidential candidate, to exert as much influence a any other man in the country to realize his own patriots ure. Is it untair to judge him out of his own mouth and by his own behavior! What has he been doing this week? Has he been attempting "to get up a political excitement on the old sectional issues," or "to put him-self in the line of the country's leading thought?" Let the proceedings of the Republican conference in this ity on Thursday answer.

n that conference were Senators Blame and Locan, secretary Sherman, and Gen. Harrison. What did the: set up in their speeches for the issues in this Presidential campaign? Mr. Blaine said that the issue is whether the men who fought the civil war shall surrender to the men who fought against the Union." Mr. Logau said that it is whether "the loyal men of this land who stood by her Constitution and flag when the sword and flams were applied to the temple," or "the robel army and the Copperheads of the North," shall have the "right to govern this country." Mr. Sherman said it is bether "the Republican party shall resign to the solid South, headed by Wade Hampton and the Ku-Klux Klan and a little segment in the Northern States calling itself the Democratic party." Gen. Harrison said it is "how we will defend Washington against the enemy that once opposed it in arms." If these assertions are not a revival of the old sectional issues, what are they? Not a word was uttered in the conference from first to last concerning the line of the leading thought of the country-concerning business, trade, commerce, indus-try, sound political economy, hard money, and honest payment of all obligations, with the solitary and melanholy exception that Mr. Sherman announced that the Republican party has "accomplished all the results it proposed to accomplish of a financial character," alhough hundreds of millions of legal-tender greenbacks are outstanding, and eighty-eight-cent silver dollars ar

oming monthly by the ton.

It was entirely within the power of Gen. Garfield to theck this torrent of sectional passion if he had willed on. He sat in an adjoining parlor, and knew what was loing. At any time between noon and 6 o'clock on Thurstay, he had only to walk out of one room into anothe and repeat his own words, which we have quoted at the beginning of this article, to have given an entirely differ-ent complexion to this Presidential campaign on the Republican side from that which he has suffered it to assume. But he wittelly withheld from "serving his country." He withily ratified a partisan policy, which he himself has stigmatized as so unnatriotic that the man who pursues it de-serves to find himself "without a party and without support." He starts back to his Otio home this toruing, with the internal consciousness, whatever show external stolidity he may put on, or having been talso o his own ideal or patriolism. With his full assent, by the concurrent voices of his party's leaders, "the old sectional issues" are adopted for the main issues of the Republican canvass, and " the line of the country's lead ng thought" is subordinated to them. Can the Republican party elect Gen. Garfield President

ipon issues which he himself, not two years ago, nobly condemned as unpatriotic! It is too early to predict. Much will depend upon the good sense of the Democratic

The Scawanhaka Fund-A Letter from En To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I desire

grough the medium of your columns to acknowledge the occipt of a portion of the Seawanhaka Donation Fund, and also to give expression to my feelings in reference to it and the sentiment it conveys. Although I speak for myself only, yet I believe I but atter the feelings of all concerned when I say that while

we realise the fact that we only performed our duty, yet t is gratifying to know that our efforts are recognized by so many of our friends. We duly appreciate the motive of the donation, and feel stimulated by it.

I am especially grateful also to the doctors who, on his sad occasion, by their prompt action and untiring c orts so kindly relieved the sufferings of all who claimed

Thanking the gentlemen whose names accompany the gift, as also the many others for their kind acts and feel ugs toward us, with respect, I am yours truly, Engan Warns, late Engineer steamer Seawanhaka.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I noticed

A Letter from a Little Swimmer.

to-day's Sex an account of the Gouverneur street bath fiss Kate Bennett makes a great mistake in styling of Dies Kate Bennett makes a great tristake in styling we poor children and saying wed resemble a ranged school. We are neither poor nor herdy, nor in want of bathing suits. As for shoes or clothes, such a thing has never leen given out at the bath, as we are children of crapecy table parents and would not accept a present of that sort. The bath is conducted on the same principle as the fattery bath, of which there was given such a glowing account. It is only instice to insert this, as we want nothing from Miss Kate Bennett's wealthy pugh. and then told that these are Methodists and

WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE.

Paris is empty, in the same sense in which ondon and New York are said to be empty after the close of their seasons. There still renain in the French capital about 1.980,003 peo ple, but, in the absence of the 20,000 belonging to the beau monde, they do not count. Still, the entrepreneurs of amusement have to provide for the entertainment of the foreigners and country people to be found on the boulevards Mabille is in its glory at about 11 o'clock, after the close of Franconi's circus, where it is now the fashion to go to applaud the equestrian feats of Mile. Elisa, the proteges of the Empress of Austria. The Mabille Gardens are flooded with

light from 90,000 gas jets, and with music from band which discourses the airs of Offenbach, Lecocq, and Hervé. It is intended to add to the attractions of the great dancing place a chorus

The chief object of interest which attracts the attention of the Parislans on their journey to the seaside is the house of Zola, at Medan, apostle of realism has ensconced himself in he pretty little village upon a hillside, close to the railroad from Paris to Havre. Here Zoln at first rented a small cottage and kitchen garden, but when money began to flow into his purse he bought the whole property for 10,000 france. As his popularity increased, he found the cottage too insignificant, and built a mausion at a cost of 100,000 francs. Unfortunately, it takes time to turn a kitchen garden into a park, and Zola's grand house and Italian terraces are made to look ridiculous by the realistic potato patch which surrounds them.

One of the most sequestered of French watering places is Arcachon, near Bordeaux. Some English physicians found out that its climate was peculiarly favorable for consumptive patients. and soon the little hamlet, nestling in its fores of fir trees, became a favorite resort for weaklunged aristocrats. Now, however, the speculators have laid their hands upon the healthrestoring spot, and are turning it into a second Monaco, with the cry of the croupler echoing all over the formerly quiet place.

Another favorite sensicle resort for both the English and Americans is St. Malo, on the coast of Britanny, nearly opposite the island of Jersey. The picture-que little town is on the bay of St. Malo. The climate is very mild and equable, the heat of the summer being tempered by the sea breeze. The cost of living is ery small, and, as most of the visitors belong to the middle classes, the society is not at all exclusive. Driving, boating, bathing, lawn tennis, and amateur theatricals are the amusements Two clubs have been formed sacred to the game

bright vermilion.

of poker, in which the ladies join; and in one of these clubs the play is said to run quite high. In making some alterations in the Paris Pos Office the watchmen discovered a letter which had slipped behind a panel and lain there flits years. It was forwarded to its destination and lelivered to the person to whom it was addressed. Its writer, however, will not receive an answer; he died many years ago. Not long since, on the demolition of the old pump in Aldgate, London, a number of letters were found in the inside of the box-shaped pillar The pump had been dry for years, and the neglected to close up the slit through which the handle passed. The opening had much the look of the aperture of a letter box, and as such it had been used by ignorant or careless people This was one of the reasons that induced the postal authorities to paint the London pillar posts, as the street letter boxes are called, a

The merchants of Paris are about to petition

the authorities for the erection of an exchange. They complain that the present Bourse, the building of which was begun by Napoleon I. has been monopolized by the stock jobbers, and that pure commerce requires another sanctuary. Considering that the evil has been patiently endured since the days of Louis Philippe, it may be thought that the merchant are awakening to a sense of the wrong done them rather late in the day. But they declare that the increasing prosperity of the country justifies their demand. When Law's Missis sippi bubble burst, the French Government decreed that all financial operations should be conducted under the supervision of State functionaries, and in 1726 the Bourse was esablished in the ancient Hotel Mazarin. In 1790 it was transferred to the disestablished church of the Petits Pères. Thence it was re moved to the Palais Royal, afterward to the Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, and in 1808 the erection of the present Bourse was begun, but it was, not finished till 1826. Its cost exceeded \$1,000,000. No persons were admitted to the inner circle save sworn agents de change and proved of by the Ministers of Finance and Commerce. It would have the look of irony to make an English or American stock broker take an oath to be honest, but this is the practice in France. Mirabeau once said: "I don't care how many subtle distinctions are drawn between him who speculates for a rise and him who speculates for a fall. I place both gamesters on a par. They are equally mischievous and equally contemptible. This sharemonger may play against that sharemonger, but they both combine in playing against the public."

According to the Journal de St. Petersbourg, Samara, one of the most fertile grain-growing provinces of Russia, is again threatened with famine. The wheat crop has been almost totally destroyed by insects, and the authorities of Bousoulouk, one of the desolated districts. have applied to the imperial Government for the sum of 2,000,000 francs to save the population from starvation. The bachelors' ball given at Kensington

House, London, was one of the great events of the London season. The bachelor has hitherto been treated as a favored man, who was not expected to make any return for the hospitality shown him in such profusion by the possessors of marriageable daughters. Eighty-three of the most sought-after of these giddy youth decided this year to entertain in their turn, and a grand ball was the result. Among the entertainers were the Marquis of Hartington, Lords Rowton, Calthorpe, Lascelles, Capel, Fife, Mount-Charles, Clanricarde, Clonmel, Compton, and Mayo, the Marquis of Stafford, Lord Sandhurst and the Duke of Portland, Mr. A. Bothschild, Mr. Leopold Rothschild, Mr. Hugh Kennard, and Mr. P. Beresford-Hope. A commit tee of seven was appointed to carry out the details, to two of whom the onerous duty of selecting the guests was assigned. These unfortunate individuals were overwhelmed with applications for tickets, and were forced to leave unanswered more than a thousand requests, as Keneington House will not secom modate more than 1.300 persons. The Prince and Princess of Wales were present, a circumstance which caused the bachelor hosts to wear dress coats, knee breaches, silk stockings, and shoes with buckles. The boudeir specially prepared for the Princess of Wales was deco rated in the prevailing Japanese fashion, and is reported to have looked "like a dream of delightful coloring and quaint form." grounds, too, were beautifully lighted up, and the arrangement of colored lamps on the sides of the lake was so skilfully managed that every breeze seemed to turn the water into a catarge of fire. The size of the bouquets carried by the ladies was one of the features of the ball, and their weight must have wearied their fair The death of Tom Taylor, the editor of Patich

was caused, not by apoplexy, as reported, bu by a coagulation of blood, which, reaching the by a coagulation of blood, which, reaching the heart, proved immediately tant. That Tom Taylor has reduced Panch to the inst degree of inanity is apparent at a giance. Only the minimable engravings of Tenniel, Indey, Sambourne, and Du Maurier have kept its head above water. Mr. Burnaud, the author of "Hatpy Thoughts" and of some well-known farces and burlesques is now to till the editorial chair, and sithough he may not have the extensive and varied knowledge of his predecessor, he will undoubtedly do much toward redecuing Panch from the torpid state into which it has fallen.

Mr. Laurence Oliphant's New Book. Proces the Louiston World

Mr. Laurence Oliphant has nearly finished the work which has kepthant has been in London the last three months—the writing handly of a took on the region become the corresponding to the condition of the conditi First, avoid quarrelling, second, avoid had company.

SUNBEA US.

-A Bible class "for beginners in the Chris-Caroline A. Soule, who has recently been

ortained to the Universalist ministry in scotland, is the first lady preacher in Europe on whom ordaining hands have been officially laid. -Brother Boole, pastor of the Methodist

church of Asbury Park, makes every they applicant to membership in his church sign a total abstlience pleds. All who refuse to do this are refused admittance. -" The Kingdom of Heaven from a Commercial Standpoint," ought to interest business men if any of them are in town this morning. Brother Engle will expound this view of the Kingdom at the Tabernae

The Rev. Lewis Lampman of Jamaica has no need to get to Europe for a summer trip, as he has two large farms near Coxsackin well stocked with fast orses and costly cattle. On those farms he takes his

-A faithful pastor in this city, who was ron down by applications for aid from religious transports who comminually came to his door, and gave him no rea all into a decline and died. It was said of him that "he died of the door bell "

The Bishop of Tournay was lately removed by the ecclesiastical authorities as deranged. He has gone to flome to get reinstated, and says that his is not done be will appeal to the civil cours of his country. The Vatican finds the matter se - The Chautauqua Sunday School Assem-

bly is now in tall blast, and at night the grounds are gorreously illuminated by electric lights. Ram Chandra Bose from India is there, and about ten thousand other people from various parts of this and other con An anti-Christian magistrate at Bangaore India, has arrested the Sev. Mr. Peters, a Methodis missionary, and fined him a humired represent presen-ing to the heather. In default or payment of the file.

dr. Peters goes to the lockup for seven days. He has ap pealed from the decision of the magistra ... There are in England 500 branches of the London Young Women's Christian Association These branch associations have been useful in helping young women to employment, and in preserving them from the permichous effects of falling into bad company. They hold stated meetings for prayer and hible study.

-The fact has now come to light concerning the history of Robert Raikes that he was not only a journalist and the promoter of Sunday schools, but hat he was also an agent for the sale of patent medicina This was not published in his newspaper, but was can-fully recorded in his private journal. The journal has but recently been discovered.

The Rev. Mr. Potter, who has been doing missionary work in Persia finds his labors brought to an unpleasant termination. The Shub has notified birn that he must not preach to Mussulmans, and that? e continues to do so he will be arrested. As an arres under the orders of the Shah means beheading, Mr. Po

ter will have to leave, or else keep quiet.

-No more "candidating" by the Protestant Episcopal clergymen in Connecticut. The Bishop says that the churches and ministers must become atconinted with each other in some other way. But nobed offers to show a way which is bracticable except for ministers who have achieved such a reputation that churches are safe in calling them without actually seeing and hearing them.

- The recently discovered manuscript of the Gospets of Matthew and Mark dates back to the firth century. The leaves are of purple parchinent II is carefully written in silver ink, and embellished with numerous small paintings in the style prevalent in these lays. It was discovered by two German scholars in the palace of the Archbishop at Rossano, Italy, and is in fair state of preservation -- According to the London Times the

Sunday schools of Great Britain are lacking in discipline and are noted for the irregularity with which the children attend. These achuois are also deficient in the picnic and festivity element which makes some of our Sunday schools so attractive, and which secures such verflowing attendance when the summer excursion is to be held or the Christmas gifts to be distributed ...There is a bare possibility that the

friends and creditors of the Rev. W. H. H. Murray may some day have the pleasure of looking on that long loss elergyman and operator. Accounts from Liverpool, England, say that he is engaged in a commission box ness in that city, and prospering to such an extent that he hopes to return home and pay his debta. Brether Murrny's "good time coming" is as yet in the somewhat indefinite future, however.

-Some of the missionaries in Japan are in a state of constderable confusion and uncertainty, owing to a new demand made on them by the Japa, who have heretofore given very respectful attention to their teach ings. The Japs consider it unfair that they should have to admit the unreliability of their religion and the lack of divinity of their gods. This the Christian missionaries, of course, ask them to do. They are willing to admit the divinity of Christ, and the excellence of the Christian re ligion, but they say it is the fair thing to put both reli ions on an even footing. To grant the claims of the Japs will be to throw overboard all that the missionaries have been so zealously laboring for.

-The Rev. Goyn Talmage, brother of the Brooklyn dominie, is travelling in Europe, and gives his experience as to the orthodoxy of the discourse is heard. He says he spent a sunday in Liverpool and one in London, and attended occasionally preaching on week day evenings, and heard platform subtresses from repre-sentatives of the various denominations-Presbyterians. ndependents, Episcopalians-from the rowerful Str Canterbury, not even excluding Canon Farrar and Dear Stanley. He heard nothing but evangelical senument and not an utterance which could offend even the strict est Dutch dominie. In France he heard less ortholoxy, but was charmed with the sight of the gorgrous para-

phernalia and the exquisite music of Notre Dame

-The new Congregational church in Antananarwo, the capital of Madagascar, is a gen. It is called the Palace Church, because it is where Queta Banavalomanjaka and all the royal people worship it is in the palace enclosure, and has stained class win dowalike our American churches. It holds about four hundred recipie. The dedication services, which wen held a few weeks ago, consumed two weeks. Church members from other parts of the island came in prossions, and a little of the religious picnic element wasis-fused into the exercises. Queen Ramavaloma quas 1022 earnest reformer and a very devout woman. She 14 stanch advocate of temperance reform, and some time ago, when some contraband liquor was seized, she com-manded that it be emptied into the sea, contrary to the wishes of some or her subjects, who wanted to drink it She shrewdly said that if they drank it they would not become drunk and make fools of themselves. The new Palace Church is supported out of the royal tressaft. and the preachers are welcome to deliver all the unputance sermons they want to

-St. James's Church, Hatcham, England, here the Rev. Mr. Tooth used to be, is still the scene # incidents in worship which are far more attractive to the lovers of sensation than edifying to the spiritually minded. Church Warden Sanders, being displaced \$18 sermon preached in St. James's paint by the Rev Mr. Jackson, a neighboring unimster, followed Mr. Jackson into the vestry, after church, and told Rector Walser that he wisht not to have invited any such man is Mi Jackson to preach. Mr. Walker said he could not less what Mr. Jackson was going to say, as the sermin less which the warden took exception was an extensive one. Warden Sander then opened the vester room for and called in amost terry of his friends to renorshits with the eleganness. Mr. Walker tool sanders to \$4.3 out, and that the wastey was his present room, his which neither Sanilers mis any of his body indowes the any right to make a complete invitation. Waster Saniles replied that it was the public room of the parasi, and his he and the forty would come in it they bessed the difference of opinion precipitated personal pursually warden Schiers ture down an embroidered grow white hung from the pulpit, and some handings which were around the committee that the after files had been be changed by several of the bretiren. Use matter was for the bretiren. terred to the police court for adjudication, and the er-vices or the day were brought to a close —To-day's Sunday school lesson is about

Abrain and Lot, and is written in the first thirteen was

the angry passacts are likely targer. Let there be as stric. I may thee, between my girl thee. Let had once from Mesopotamia with Abram, and we conside with time to the rearing of cattle on a very large wall. Tues had both become wealthy, and their hour and their hours and their hours are so greatly as to make their northern thin cumbrans and trembranes. Their bestmen are gaved in quarrels, and almost involved Auron and Let 3 sweet in quarters, and almost involved April and hate-configuration. Under these circumstances, if the best separate. Abrillo cave Left his choice of ferrid 7. Les choice the land thing conthewers, including Salom-chingers h, and the other circumstance for The final of Jordan was the Legislant regular The mass of Jordan was the Legislant regular to the Figure The mass of Jordan was the Legislant regular to the Saloman and Jordan was the Legislant regular to the Saloman and Legislant regular to the Saloman and Salom Selvin as a house a very costle mixture. It is o.fd. Sedon means "burning." Gomeran means culture. Abrain mixto fits home in Historia, the conting which which was called Magne, a mixting. The hoars." Man which was called Manire, sampling in those Many commentators are mediced to finding. Let for making be selection to did, but it seems intreasonable and le-ctiosen the birty country where Afram sected is send have driven Abram to the internative or secretaring rans with the Sadom and comments proper such much have been as bod for firm as it proved to be for The Sact is that all the shorteness or the same series that is that all the storicines of the whole and well bad. Exactly how much better were the microsof in ites nobely knows. Afram mainted to seep restront deficiencit, while Lot suffered halfs from the more rottenness of the society into which he was thrown.
Two practical lessons may be learned from 100a passage.